The Revolution.

"What, therefore, God hath Joined Together, let not Man put Asunder."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 14. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1871. WHOLE NO. 196.

Editorial Notes.

Mrs. Stanton has returned from California in abounding health and full of courage and hopes for our cause in that beautiful State.

One of the churches in Springfield, Mass., has engaged a young woman as assistant pastor, with a stated salary. In many kinds of pastoral service a good woman is worth twice as much as any man.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh was ordained to the ministry of the Unitarian church in Brooklyn, Conn., on Thursday of this week. She is the first woman in the Unitarian ministry. Dr. Bellows did not take part in her ordination.

London has a radical club, the majority of whose members belong to Parliament. It is worthy of remark that Mrs. P. A. Taylor, Mrs. Fawcett, Lady Amberley and Miss Helen Taylor are members of the club and attend its meetings regularly.

The Belgian women seem to have a particular talent for business. The Sisters Everbert, in Brussels, are the largest lace mauufacturing firm in the world. Dr. De la Pierre, Chief of the Dental College in Belgium, has his wife as partner in his professional labors. In Bruges, Liege, Ghent and other cities, women are the associates of their husbands and fathers in nearly all the departments of trade, and discharge their duties most effectively.

The Brooklyn *Daily Union* deserves the respect of the suffrage party for the candid and truthful manner in which it treats all subjects pertaining to the woman cause. A spirit of liberality and refinement is evident in its editorials, while its repotorial columns are free from the falsehoods and misstatements that so abound in the newspapers of to-day. From such daily papers as the *Union* should the people gather the news, for through this source they will get only the best accounts and the most correct statistics. We wish such characteristics were the rule and not the exception.

Literary women, and wifes of literary men, are endeavoring to follow the lead of Alice Cary, and institute regular literary receptions; but they can hardly be as successful as hers, because so few possess the unselfishness, the humanity, the unconsciousness of personal merit, the broad spirit of universal kindliness and charity, which made her extend as warm and hearty a welcome to the lowest as to the highest, and care less to acquire distinction for herself than give a pleasure to others. It is a great thing, however, to make the attempt, and doubtless much delightful intercourse and intellectual stimulus will come from it.

The importance of co-operation among working-women is not sufficiently understood. They are oppressed, oftentimes because they are divided; they are made to work for a mere pittance because they compete with each other. They are victims of manufacturers and wholesale dealers because they have not sufficient energy, and enterprise, and trained intelligence, to take the staff into their own hands, and work for themselves. Were a few working women to associate themselves together, they could easily carry on some branch of business prudently and profitably, and with increasing pleasure. The only difficulty they would experience, would be at the outset. They might need capital; but if they have good habits, and character, and perseverance, they will soon earn what they require, or obtain it in other ways. And one of the best methods by which the generous and philanthropic can assist poor working-women, is in encouraging them to work together, and assisting them form co-operative associations under a wise and prudent management.

The Republicans of Massachusetts held their State Convention, at Worcester, last Wednesday. Hon. Charles W. Slack presented the request of the woman suffragists for recognition, and the Convention adopted the following resolution: "That the Republican party of Massachusetts is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their patriotic devotion to the cause of freedom; that we rejoice in the action of the State Legislature in recognizing the fitness of women for public trusts; and that in view of the great favor which the movement has received from many of the Republican party the subject of suffrage for women is one that deserves most careful and respectful consideration." When we consider the fact that political conventions are usually packed with shrewd and wily managers, who lag at a safe distance behind the public sentiment that braver and better men have made, this resolution is full of encouragement, and should be received with thanks. It indicates a promising state of things in that intelligent Commonwealth. Let our friends do their work thoroughly, and at once; and next year the Convention will hasten to put itself and the people it represents squarely upon our platform.

Charlotte Cushman has won a new triumph on the stage, after her long leaving of it and severe illness abroad. Her appearance at Booth's theatre in the character of Queen Catharine attracted brilliant audiences, and her acting produced an impression deeper and more lasting than admiration. Her performance is stately and grand, and in every word, look and act, she fills the character of the ideal Queen, wronged and insulted, discrowned and dishonored for years. Her elocution is better than perfect, for the occasional weakness and slight huskiness of her tones only contribute to the naturalness of the characterization and completeness of the effect. Every word of the great poet receives a new shade and fulness of meaning and beauty as it drops rounded and rythmic from her lips. It is a great thing to be able thus to merge one's character in another, and live, speak and act that other's inspiration; and it is a glorious thing to be able to contribute so much elevated and elevating entertainment to thousands of people as Miss Cushman does by her acting. Those who have been thrilled to tears by her magnetic and pathetic performance, must have remembered that after all she is only a woman; and as they saw her move across the stage, ten times more womanly in that focus of eyes than most women are in private, it must have occurred to them that acting a part in public life will never take the modesty and refinement out of a woman's nature if they are once firmly rooted there and developed by culture. No true woman will ever be less womanly for casting a ballot or acting on a committee of affairs, any more than a queen is less a woman for her royal robes and crown.

One of the saddest confessions ever made by a distinguished public man was recently made in a Paris court by M. Jules Favre. He had been teased, insulted, and wronged by M. Layule, until forbearance had become an offense against justice, and he appealed to the law to protect him and it against his former friend and its constant violator; but in order to carry on his suit he was compelled to lift the veil before his domestic relations; and with tears in his eyes, and in tones that were sobs, he told his passionate love for a woman with whom he had lived unmarried for years, the partner of his poverty and obscurity, the mother of his children, but whom the law did not recognize as his wife, and whom, at the proper moment, he lacked the moral courage to pronounce his wife at the altar and before the world. This brilliant man has had to suffer a dozen years of persecution, and at last to tell the world what before he was ashamed to acknowledge and resorted to every possible expedient to conceal. Which is another illustration of the crushing tyranny of those social customs and exactions which still rule supreme in some parts of Europe, and exist among us with far more force than we could wish. But it also illustrates the danger of all irregular relations between the sexes, and the troubles that almost invariably grow of them. While marriage should be made as easy as possible, so that any and all honest and seriously disposed persons can enter into the relation without difficulty and without fear of family or social ostracism, all relations less sacred and binding should be scrupulously avoided, and religiously frowned down. For those who have thoughtlessly erred or been led astray, all possible pity, forbearance, and forgiveness; but the sooner it is understood that that way is full of tribulation, with nothing but shame and remorse at the end of it, the better for all the world.

DECREASE OF MARRIAGES.

An excellent article on marriage, from the pen of Herbert Santley, appears in *Lippincott's Magazine* for the current month. It is a good deal more thorough and satisfactory in its treatment of the subject than we had reason to expect from the pages of that conservative periodical. The writer says a great many of the best things about marriage. He believes in it. He has evidently felt the joy of a true home, and been touched, if not thrilled by spectacles of conjugal devotion. He has seen that true marriage is a high-school of character, and that out of the conservatory of home comes the sweetest and loveliest flowering of our humanity. It is refreshing to read the glowing words of one who has such warm and tender faith in the oldest and most sacred institutions of the world.

But there has been a great falling off in the number of marriages relatively to the entire population within a half a century; and there is no question that if the foundations of home are not shaken, the superstructure trembles in the searching winds of modern criticism. Why this falling off, this questioning, this wide-spread discontent of large numbers of our people in respect to an institution which should have universal confidence and love? These are the questions Mr. Santley essays to answer. There are temporary causes; such as the effects of the recent great war, and the unsettled condition growing out of emigration. Still more important are the false and distorted views of life everywhere prevalent, the extravagance of both sexes, the defective training of women, and the general moral cowardice of the community. The insane thirst for money plays a larger part in the diminution of homes than we are apt to imagine, and the love of display and ease and a life free from care make still greater inroads. It is refreshing to read his vigorous but essentially just censure of the extravagance of women; only he forgets to say that young men are quite as extravagant as young women, and throw away often times upon cigars, champagne, horses and other fripperies, more than their sisters put in the splendid attire with which they win attention and call down so much censure. Women are always called extravagant by the men who pay their bills; if they prefer that women shall be their pets rather than their peers, they must take the consequences.

The truth is that the breaking up of American society in consequence of the introduction of steam and the opening of the vast regions of the West for settlement and enterprise, and still further by universal education and the mechanic arts and democratic institutions, affects every department, phase and relation of human existence. Business has entirely changed its methods and channels within twenty-five years. Manufacturing is done by new processes, and even agriculture is carried on in ways and by instruments undreamed of by our fathers. The school is an entirely different institution to-day from what it was within our recollection, and a modern church, with its architectural elegance and social conveniences, would make an old Puritan's hair stand on end. In short, our whole society is in the midst of a process of reconstruction, and to-day we stand midway between what was and what is to be.

This process has affected home and the marriage relation, and is destined to effect them still more. In the old home material welfare, "creature comforts," occupied the largest place. That was what home stood for. It meant thrift, comfort, ease, good dinners, sound sleep, and the rearing of children to take a good place in society, and support their parents in old age if need be. But machinery has done away with the need of three-quarters of the industries of the old home, and the restaurant, club-room and hotel offer greater comforts and elegance, with less care and expense than a modern establishment can be maintained. Why should young men marry and, take upon themselves the burden of a family which they cannot maintain in a fashionable way, while all their wants can be abundantly gratified without trouble and in a splendor of circumstance they cannot emulate?

We may as well look the real facts full in the face; and instead of shrieking over the decrease of marriages, as is the way of many who ought to be above such unwisdom, we should rejoice at the process of which this fact is merely the symptom. We cannot have the home of the eighteenth century in the dawn of the twentieth. Nor is it desirable that we should. We must build anew, of better materials, in a wiser and truer way. And while the change is in process we must expect confusion, and never lose our faith that out of the ruins of to-day a fairer future is to come for the individual and the race. The old home stood for creature comfort; the new will stand for spiritual culture. The old home was for the animal; the new will be for the angel. But while many of our men and women feel dissatisfied with the material home and discontentedly crave a more intellectual companionship, very few are spiritual enough to build a home as an altar to the sweet humanities and sublime attractions of their souls. And we must be patient with the Master Builder while we prepare the materials out of which the true home of the future is to be reared. Certainly, when we consider what many of our young men and women are to-day, we have reason to rejoice that there is no more marrying.

THE FASHION EVILS OF TO-DAY.

One of the greatest evils affecting women, and through them influencing the whole race, is an increase of the demoralizing power of fashion in dress. The evil lies not in the fondness of women for bright colors and novel forms; not in the desire to enhance the beauty with which nature has endowed them, but in the growing tendency to ignore the true principles of beauty, and by servile and senseless imitation to crush out or at least effectually hide all that is individual and original in them. This violence to a natural property, which deserves encouragement and demands cultivatien, does not exhaust itself in simply substituting for sentient, reasoning beings a class of animated dummies; its tendency is to make woman coarse, immodest, vile.

We import many good things from France, but unfortunately often think it necessary to *spoil* before adopting them as our own. We weaken and poison French claret with spirit and drugs, just as we used to load French comedies with morality, and expect both to preserve that lightness and flavor which charm us so much in their native land. We borrow French vices and improve upon them by adding a coarseness which is peculiarly our own. We take French fashions to our heart and deform our heads with them, and burden our backs until when we appear upon the filthy thoroughfares of our mundane planet, the inhabitants of other worlds look down upon us in pity, and wonder how the overburdened camels and the pannier-ladened beasts of Jerusalem, for such they take us to be, can be more oppressed in free and civilized America than they were in their day and generation.

Think of the women of this enlightened age being mistaken for the burden-bearing quadrupeds of the ancients! Yet the likeness is so identical that were it not for the insignificant faces attached to these monstrosities, sensible humanity would dread the apparition.

Our cheeks are daubed with poisened pigments, our faces and necks are covered with enamel, a new form of plaster of Paris; and thus we endeavor, in our own ignorant way, to improve upon nature, as if with carmine and varnish we could hide the marks and lines which our minds are ceaselessly chiseling upon our faces, or disguise the expression which our brain is ever giving to our body.

Still another evil in the fashion of our dress is, it is *not* practiced for economy's sake. Indeed, as far as the business of dressing economically is concerned, it is a departed fashion, and save where virtue and purity go hand in hand and necessitate it, there is no such thing known. It requires, under the present regime of to-day, as much material to create a costume which leaves one-half the drapery incomplete as it does to adorn the entire form, and hence the assertion of economy loses its effect, and we are forced to acknowledge the plain truth that the extremities are neglected *that the hump may be enlarged at the back.*

THE WORDS WE USE.

It has been calculated that our language, including the nomenclature of the arts and sciences, contains 100,000 words; yet of this immense number, it is surprising how few are in common use. To the great majority, even of educated men, three-fourths of these words are almost as unfamiliar as Greek or Choctaw. Strike from the lexicon all the words nearly obsolete—all the words of special arts or professions—all the words confined in their usage to particular localities—all the words which even the educated speaker uses only in homœopathic doses—and it is astonishing into what a Lilliputian volume your Brobdignagian Webster or Worcester will have shrunk. It has been calculated that a child uses only about one hundred words; and unless he belongs to the educated classes, he will never employ more than three or four hundred. A distinguished American scholar estimates that few speakers or writers use as many as ten thousand words; ordinary persons, of fair intelligence, not over three or four thousand. Even the great orator, who is able to bring into the field, in the war of words, half the vast array of light and heavy troops which the vocabulary affords, yet con-

tents himself with a far less imposing display of verbal force. Even the all-knowing Milton, whose wealth of words seems amazing, and whom Dr. Johnson charges with using "a Babylonish dialect," uses only eight thousand; and Shakespeare himself, "the myriad-minded," only fifteen thousand. These facts show that the difficulty of mastering the vocabulary of a new tongue is greatly overrated; and they show, too, how absurd is the boast of every new dictionary-maker that his vocabulary contains so many thousand words than those of his predecessors.

MORE CONTROVERSY.

Senator Carpenter, of Michigan, took Mr. Theodore Tilton's Letter to Senator Sumner as a text for an article in the *Golden Age*, against the right of woman to the ballot under the XIVth and XVth Amendments to the Constitution. He concedes that "woman's suffrage is demanded, both by principle and a wise regard for the public good, but further than that he cannot go;" and thinks the constitution must be construed as it was understood by the people at the time of its adoption. It was not understood as conferring the privilege of voting on women at that time. Moreover, there are decisions which support the view that women, although citizens, are not legally entitled to the franchise, and as for the recent amendments, they do not amount to much anyway. True, this is a lawyer's view of the matter; "but the constitutional rights of a citizen must stand that test, in a country like this, where every right must come to the standard of judicial reasoning; and I have no doubt the courts will take this view of the subject." So much for Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Tilton's reply is, if possible, an abler and more satisfactory chain of argumentation than his original letter to Mr. Sumner, the leading points of which he re-states. After upsetting some of the Senator's deductions from legal decisions, he says: "It takes more to constitute a republican form of government now than it did then. For, as Tennyson said of England, so we can say of America, that it is a land

> 'Where freedom broadens slowly down
> From precedent to precedent.'

"You are wrong when, in speaking of the early times, you say, 'If the States were republican, then they are republican now.' On the contrary, if the States should be no more republican now than they were then, they would not have republicanism enough to justify the name.

"For instance, suppose the Virginia negroes in Jefferson's time had gone to him and said, 'You have adopted a National Constitution which guarantees to Virginia a republican form of government. Give us, therefore, our freedom and suffrage; for a republican form of government requires that we, too, like you, should be enfranchised.' The answer would have been, 'No, we consider that we can keep our negroes, not only disfranchised, but in slavery, and still have a republican form of government.' But suppose the Virginian negroes of to-day should be suddenly disfranchised and remanded to slavery by the Richmond Legislature. What then? Why, I would wager a thousand ducats that I could name a United States Senator from Wisconsin who would make the Senate Chamber ring with a fiery and eloquent demand upon the Federal government to reach out the arm of its authority into Virginia to guarantee to that State 'a republican form of government.'"

Further on, Mr. Tilton quotes a decision of Chief Justice Brown, of Georgia, on the meaning of "privileges and immunities:" "Whatever they may be, they are protected against all abridgment by legislation. Whether the 'privileges and immunities' of the citizen embrace political rights, including the right to hold office, I need not now inquire. If they do, that right is guaranteed alike by the Constitution of the United States and of Georgia, and is beyond control of the legislature."

To which Mr. Tilton adds: "So, then, in the light of this decision, there is no mistaking the fact that the citizen's 'privileges and immunities' (including the right to vote, and to hold office) have been so solidly settled by the new Amendments as to be beyond denial or abridgment by the States.

"If now you ask me, Have the States no function at all as to suffrage? I answer, yes. The States have now precisely the same function as to suffrage which they had before the adoption of the new Amendments, except the one mischievous power to deny or abridge it. Once the States assumed the right to deny or abridge it; but they voluntarily gave up this assumption when they lately joined in ratifying a constitutional provision against such denial and abridgment by any State. The States, therefore, while they cannot deny or abridge, may regulate and qualify the right of suffrage; they may say at what age citizens may vote; they may fix the times and manner of holding elections; they may prescribe as qualifications, for instance, intelligence or property, though I hope they never will do so; but they cannot lay any qualification which, in the nature of things, cannot be attained by the person on whom it is laid—as, for instance, to require that a negro should become white, or a woman become a male—for, to fix such a condition would be, not to qualify the right of suffrage, but to deny it altogether.

"If now you should say that, according to my reasoning, the right of suffrage belongs not only to men and women, but also to children, I admit it. Citizenship (including the right of suffrage) is conferred at birth. It is a birthright. But as with certain other birthrights, the exercise of the right of suffrage is reserved till its possessor becomes of age. Other birthrights are held in reserve still longer. For instance, our orators are in the habit of flattering school-children by saying, it is every American boy's birthright to be eligible for Representative, or Senator, or President; and yet, to be Representative he must wait till he is twenty-five; to be Senator, till thirty; and to be President, till thirty-five. Moreover, the Constitution guarantees that the citizen's 'right to bear arms shall not be infringed;' but this provision does not prove that this same citizen, while yet an infant, may play with gunpowder, or handle muskets, or draw swords.

"A citizen possesses all his rights of citizenship from birth; but some of these rights, like the right to bear arms, he does not exercise till the military age; others like the right to vote, and to possess inherited property, till the legal age; and others, still, like the holding of the higher offices of state till a yet wiser age."

Mr. Tilton seems at every point to fairly meet and turn the argument against his able opponent; but in no point more triumphantly than in his appeal to judicial decisions. The Senator claimed that the Bench would decide against woman's right to the ballot under the Constitution. Mr. Tilton replies by quoting the recent decision of Chief Justice Howe, of Wyoming, in favor of her right; and the statement that Judge Underwood, of the Supreme Court, thinks an appeal to that tribunal must be decided in her favor also. But this abstract conveys a very inadequate idea of the strength and completeness of Mr. Tilton's argument, which is a valuable contribution to the discussion which is now agitating the country.

BABY FINGERS.

Ten fat little fingers, so taper and neat!
Ten fat little fingers, so rosy and sweet!
Eagerly reaching for all that comes near,
Now poking your eyes out, now pulling your hair,
Smoothing and patting with velvet-like touch,
Then digging your cheeks with a mischievous clutch;
Gently waving good-by with infantine grace,
Then dragging your bonnet down over your face.
Beating pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, slow and sedate,
Then tearing a book at a furious rate,
Gravely holding them out, like a king, to be kissed,
Then thumping the window with tightly-closed fist;
Now lying asleep, all dimpled and warm,
On the white cradle pillow, secure from all harm.
O, dear baby hands! how much love you infold
In the weak, careless clasp of those fingers' soft hold!
Keep spotless, as now, through the world's evil ways,
And bless with fond care our last wearied days.

MRS. RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

"One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your morals, men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes and say we won't go out, we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest benefit that comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful."—*Thackeray.*

Nature's choicest product is woman; and modesty being the interior fount that suffuses her with spiritual bloom, ladyhood, as the consummate flower, the florescent acme, of womanhood, a distillation from its superlatives, draws from this found perennial freshness. Thence, the wealthiest dower wherewith a maiden can enter womanhood is modest reserve. From this deep, clear, sparkling source are recruited all the feminine virtues of her life.—*George H. Calvert.*

A clergyman who had been staying for some time at the house of a friend, on going away called to him little Tommy, the four-year-old son of his host, and asked him what he should give him for a present. Tommy, who had great respect for the "cloth," thought it his duty to suggest something of a religious nature, so he announced, hesitatingly: "I—I think I should like a Testament, and I know I should like a pop-gun."

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Revolution:

Seeing a notice of the Peace Meetings of of Dutchess county in your paper, and so much ascribed to *my* exertions, and no name signed, I felt, as Secretary of the Society, that you would do me a favor to insert this notice, canceling a little the statement of last week. The existence of our Peace Society is not due to the exertions of *myself*, as ascribed, but to the united efforts of every one in our Society. I think there is no one thing more humbling to me than to have my slight efforts over-rated. I am a sincere adorer of temperance, peace, and woman suffrage, but not of popularity or applause. I think such notices tend to discourage faithful laborers who do what they can for a good cause, and whose exertions deserve recognition and encouragement.

AMANDA DEYO.

SALT POINT, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1871.

THE LEADERSHIP.

To the Editor of The Revolution:

The success of a great cause must ever depend upon the nature of its leaders. An unwise and reckless leader is sure to bring disrepute upon the best of parties, and sometimes wreck and failure. It is a little singular, however, that this should be the latest lesson learned by reformers. But many of those moral firebrands, known as reformers, are likely to be fanatical. "Their breath is agitation"—unrest the spring of their natures. Opposition frenzies them. And it sometimes happens that the din they make arouses the slumbering sense of justice in natures saner and brains better balanced than their own. A sure harbinger of success for any cause is this quickening of the popular conscience; for from this later class a leader sometimes comes forth safer and cooler than the first movers in the cause.

The woman movement needs in this, its supreme hour of contest, a leader who shall be brave enough to save it from the hands alike of unscrupulous demagogues and fanatical agitators. It wants a leader with brains enough to meet statesmen on their own ground, as a peer, and to make conventions successful and a moving force. It wants a leader who shall recognize the fact that it is weakness linked with weakness to join hands with any party or society that has not a common interest at stake, which can be furthered by similar methods of action. It wants a leader who shall not allow the fieriest radicals to scorch the traditions and the burnt theories of conservative people who are interested in the great cause, but one who, knowing that all men cannot think or feel alike on all subjects, respects those of each on other points so long as each is devoted to the one great end, the emancipation and enfranchisement of a sex.

The leadership of the woman party ought never to be allowed to fall into the hands of any of the schemers that control the fortunes of the great political organizations of this country. It is a question that can stand upon its own merits, and should be saved from a leader that shall seek to advance it by such disreputable means.

It would be a good thing if some of our speakers would remember that the platform is the place for the discussion of matters of general and public interest, and not for the vendilation of private wrongs and personal slights. To illustrate: About two years ago I attended a Woman's Suffrage Convention in Chicago, where one young woman kept the audience on nettles a long time by her tale of personal wrong. She had been denied admission to Wabash College, and had grown morbid over it; and her addresses was saturated with this morbid personal feeling, and displayed an egotism which disgusted everybody. It is selfish to inflict our private woes on an audience gathered to promote a great public cause. Good leaders would discourage such recitals.

CHICAGO, September, 1871. B. R.

Notes About Women.

T. W. Higginson says it is only children who learn by heart; grown people commit to memory.

—Mrs. Eliza Burns is the proprietor, editor, and does the engraving of the *American Journal of Phonography*.

—Mrs. Horace Greeley and her two daughters, who have resided in London for some time, have now gone to Paris.

—Louise Holden will give her popular lecture, entitled "Our Humorists," this winter. It has been very favorably received.

—Mrs. Ida North, of Des Moines, a widow of the late military secretary of Governor Stone, of Iowa, has been appointed State Librarian by the Governor.

—A recently published English pamphlet represents Queen Victoria as having hoarded $35,000,000. But then she is the mother of spendthrifts.

—Rev. Dr. John Todd is writing against the co-education of the sexes, and some of his friends have presented him with a lot in the Pittsfield cemetery.

—It is thought by many competent persons that Mrs. Wharton, now confined in Baltimore, is the victim of unfortunate circumstances, and has poisoned no one.

—Mrs. Frances Gerry Fairchild has written a life of Professor Morse, giving a complete history of the electric telegraph. It will be shortly published by the Harpers.

—Mr. Hawthorne's eldest daughter, who was ill in England, is much better. Her younger sister, Miss Rose Hawthorne, has been married to Mr. Lathrop, of New York.

—The New Orleans *Bee* makes the surprising statement that among the Sisters of Charity now in that city are a sister of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and a cousin of John C. Breckinridge.

—Mrs. Richardson's "Stories from Old English Poetry" has made a very favorable impression by its graceful naturalness and pleasing, winsome simplicity. It is one of the best books for children that we have.

—Mrs. Maria De Wolf Rogers has given to the Redwood Library, Newport, a collection of rare books, in value about $3,000, and also a United States Bond of $10,000, to be held under the name of the "Robert Rogers Memorial Fund," the interest of which is only to be expended for books.

—Miss Thurston, the lady balloonist, was formerly a teacher of music in a public institution in Troy, N. Y., and is at present teaching school in Albany. She is but nineteen years of age, handsome, daring, and a capital balloonist.

—Miss Mary Alcott, of Concord, Mass., sister of the author of "Little Women," has taken up her residence in London for the study of pictorial art, in which she bids fair to excel; and Miss Watney, of Cincinnati, is in London studying for a musical career.

—A young lady became so dissatisfied with her lover that she dismissed him. In revenge he threatened to publish her letters to him. "Very well," replied the lady; "I have no reason to be ashamed of any part of my letters except the address."

—Mrs. Anna Place, of Portland, Me., probably the oldest person in the State, died from the effects of a paralytic shock on Monday evening. She was one hundred and two years and twenty-three days old, and her mental powers were but little impaired apparently.

—The lady appointed principal of Vassar College is Miss Harriet W. Terry, of New Haven, a sister of Major General Terry. Miss Terry, who has for many years been at the head of a ladies' seminary in New Haven, will at once assume the duties of her new position.

—Mrs. Gen. Butler and Mrs. Senator Ames are both earnestly in favor of female suffrage. To them is given the credit of converting their husbands. So is Mrs. Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, sister-in-law of Mr. Speaker Jewell, of Massachusetts. Other women might take a hint from this.

—The burial of Walter Montgomery—the London actor whose failure on the stage led to his suicide soon after his marriage—was a very touching scene. Even strangers were moved to tears. The widow knelt over the grave, and dropped on the coffin the wreath of orange-blossoms she had so recently wore a few days previous as a bride.

—Grace Greenwood, in one of her interesting letters for the far West, speaks of a lady, Mrs. Abbott, who "was once a passenger in a stage-coach which was attacked on the plains by a band of chivalrous Cheyennes. She escaped with several arrows sticking in her arms and shoulders. These romantic mementoes, these primitive relics, should doubtless have prompted her and her friends to deal gently with the erring red man; but I don't think they did."

—A Boston writer says of Parepa Rosa's singing at a concert there: "Her long period of rest and retirement has been fruitful in good results, and her magnificent voice rang out last night with all its wonted fullness, sonorousness and power. There was even a larger measure of richness, fluency and sweetness supplied than in Madame Rosa's last operatic effort, and the familiar smoothness, breadth and nobleness of style seemed to have gained something more of grace and splendor.

—Mrs. Mary P. Sawtelle, of Salem, Oregon, has attended three full terms of lectures at the medical college of that city, and passed all the chairs—once by verbal and once by the most rigid written examination; yet there is one professor who refuses to vote for her

diploma because he doesn't believe in *female* physicians. But Mrs. Sawtelle doesn't propose to be checkmated in this way, and will come East this fall and attend the Women's Medical College course and return to Salem with her diploma in hand.

—A young wife in Troy cured her husband of a disposition to absent himself from home at night by providing him with an excellent dinner, and saying to him afterwards, "George, if you find a sweeter spot than our home, describe it to me, and I will rival it if I die in the attempt." A kiss and a few tears completed the victory. This was very well; but, as a rule, a husband that can only be caught by turning love into a fish-hook and baiting it with a rich dinner is a scaly fish hardly worth the trouble of catching.

—The Oregon papers compliment Miss Anthony's lectures very highly. The *New Northwest* says of one of her lectures in Portland: "The Hall was literally packed with calm, dispassionate and interested listeners, whom the speaker held spell bound for an hour and twenty minutes. Women, with bright countenances and radiant eyes, looked on and listened to utterances of wisdom concerning realities which they before had not seriously considered. Men, with broad foreheads and thoughtful faces, hearkened to prophecy, and philosophically prepared themselves to accept the inevitable."

—Mrs. M. F. Butts is said to be the only woman employed on the regular staff of the New York *Herald*. The husband of this lady was formerly connected with the same she t, and after his death she made application for piece-work, which was cheerfully furnished her. Her thoroughness, dispatch, and unusual intellectuality were the subjects of a constant comment by those whose business it is to look out for talent, and the result was an invitation to join the staff. Before the lady's marriage she was connected with a young ladies' seminary in Newburg, where she taught French and German for a year and a half.

—There are few Continental embassies that are not ruled by American influence. The American belles have taken the place so long held by the English. The Comtesse de Gabriac was a Miss Thalon, from the South; the Princess de Lynar, Miss Mary Parsons, from Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Dodge is the wife of the Governor of Sedan; and the wife of Commander Gaillard, who had the Communist prisoners in charge, is a lady from Boston. The Duc d'Aumale's secretary, M. Langel, is married to Miss Chapman, daughter of Mrs. Chapman, of anti-slavery celebrity; and the American marriages at the imperial court are without number.

—George Sand is publishing fragments of her diary in *Le Temps*, and in some of them she attacks Eugenie, the late Empress, with great severity and bitterness. She contradicts the prevailing opinion that the rapid changes of fashion were a benefit to trade. No such thing. This is too abnormal a way of proceeding to produce any effect other than ruin. As fashion changed monthly by decree of the court, the unsold merchandise encumbered the manufactories or suddenly fell to an inadequate price. Retail tradesmen felt the loss. There was no shop where you could not buy last year's luxury at half price. It was believed the provinces would buy it all. Try to see if you can now-a-days deceive on this subject even the working girls of small towns, even the peasant women who marry their daughters."

—Josh Billings does not take kindly to free love. He says: "If this world was a gardin of Edin and full ov Adam and Eve, az they was when they was fust launched, then I kan imagen it might do for some other Adam to hold my Eve on his lap, and talk about his affinitees and spiritoal essence and play lamb. In them daze, there want no human natur, it was all God natur. Human natur has bin soaked so much sinse, it is too weak to be trusted in a lot whar the seed is poor, next to a meddo, without much fence between, nor enny poke on. Free love wants more poke than enny other animal. I dont believe in total depravity—unless a man has a good chance. Aul the free love I have ever witnessed thus far, has existed between a villainous letcher on one side and lunatic virtue on the other side, that has been deoderized out of its truth, and has lost aul of its modesty and shame in huntin after a condishun where sin ceased to be a crime."

—The despotism of sectarian feeling, especially over the tender and sacred affections of the soul, was painfully illustrated a couple of weeks ago. A young Jewess of Baltimore, named Miss Bettie Jacobs, eloped on the 19th inst. with a Gentile named Allman. The fugitives were married at Washington, and proceeded to Alexandria for a quiet honeymoon. The father traced them up to the hotel, and was conducted up to their room. As the door was opened, the bride exclaimed: "Father, we are legally married," and burst into tears. The father upbraided her for her act, and forbade her to call him father again, as she had disgraced both him and her mother. A dialogue was carried on between the two amid their cries and sobs, which was only interrupted when the landlord declared that it was attracting too much attention, and must cease. The father turned to go, and as he did so cast a fond look at his daughter, and to her frantic "Good bye, father," said: "I will go home, put crape on my hat, and mark you on the record: "Died September 19, 1871." And thus they separated.

—The Philadelphia *Press* of September 20th says that, on Saturday last, Miss Clara L. Burnham, accompanfed by Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq., her law preceptor and legal adviser; also by the vouchers demanded by law, went before the Board of Assessors and demanded to be registered and assessed as a voter, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, and therefore entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizenship. The canvassers at first objected on account of her sex. Mr. Kilgore then read to them the law, explaining that citizenship was not confined to sex, and that women, from the foundation of our Government, had been recognized as citizens, and that now, under the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, they were justly entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, equal with man. Her name was then registered—she having made the required affidavit—and she received her certificate of assessment, which she took to the officer of the Receiver of Taxes, tendering therewith her fifty cents. With but little discussion, Mr. Beatty received her tax and gave her a tax receipt in his own handwriting. One woman is ready for voting.

—An American, writing from London, says it must be admitted that English ladies, as a general thing, are not elegant in their costume. They make an ungraceful, if not untidy, appearance on the street, and dress without regard to the state of the weather. In the warmest days of July and August, they may be seen in London West End streets, sweltering in broadcloth sacques and black velvet cloaks, sometimes with the addition of a small fur collar around the neck. They don't seem to know that the weather is hot, and they cannot make the discovery by a thermometor, for you scarcely see such an article in a private house, and seldom in public. Notwithstanding wearing apparel of good quality is extremely low in price, the wives and daughters of English tradesmen and merchants use common, coarse and flimsy materials for the promenade, and trashy, tawdry, trimmings for evening wear. It is not necessary for them to be quite so loud in the selection and combination of colors, as some of our New York ladies, nor is it advisable that they imitate the shoddyites, and drag fine fabrics through the mud; but it were more commendable if Englishwomen wore less imitation lace, cotton velvet, and other such make-believe, shabby-genteel finery. It is notorious that the English are the worst dressed women in the world.

—The women of Iowa hold their State Convention at Des Moines, October 19th. The call for the Convention, and the address to the women of that State, by Annie Savery, Secretary of the Suffrage Association, are admirable in every respect, though too long to be given in our columns. She says: "The woman suffrage party of Iowa is not, nor cannot be, made responsible for the individual opinions of those who, in other States, are exciting the public mind upon the so-called doctrine of "free love," and, with a full knowledge of the particular views of all our friends in this State, who are prominent in this work, I feel fully authorized in saying that we disclaim any participation in, or sympathy with any other organization, State or National, leaders or followers, who seek to incorporate into our articles of faith the principle of what is interpreted by the public as free love. The woman's suffrage party of Iowa is made up of the mothers, wives, and daughters, who believe that the marriage bond is to the social what the Constitution is to the political Union. The individual examples of the women in this State, who are identified with the suffrage cause, should be a sufficient guarantee of their integrity of purpose, and the estimate they place upon a well-defined moral standard of social life. In this respect they challenge comparison with other political organizations. If there are those who differ with us, let us lay aside the discussion of all minor questions, and use all our influence and energies for the procurement of the ballot, which is the only power which will make our opinions respected. We most earnestly entreat all and every woman in Iowa, without regard to her individual opinions upon any other question, political, social, or religious, to unite with us in securing the ballot for the sex."

Contributions.

THE BALLOT AND THE BABIES.

BY HELEN P. JENKINS.

The question is frequently asked by a certain class of opponents of the women movement: "When women vote, who will take care of the babies?" Of the many curious facts which the agitation of woman suffrage has revealed, none is more surprising than the intense and pathetic interest men have suddenly shown for children. Men who never before gave a thought to the care of their offspring, who have never instructed them or made any personal sacrifice for their good, suddenly put forth a wail of anxiety for the dear little creatures, and are perfectly sure their mothers will, if left to follow their own sinfulness, entirely regret them.

This sudden anxiety is suggestive. Can there be at the root of it a fear that women are about to avenge themselves and send the men to the nursery for the next six thousand years? Is it conscience that alarms men and makes them tremble over their little ones? Really, is there any reason to apprehend that women will neglect their homes and children when they use the ballot? Are they any more likely to do so than men to neglect their various avocations for politics to-day? We do not see that merchants, mechanics and laborers neglect their duties because they are voters; yet it is feared that women are about to flee from husband, home and children, break up society and destroy the domestic life of the world in order to vote. The absurdity of the supposition makes it too ridiculous to answer. How much time does it require to vote? A gentleman recently confessed that he spent about two minutes in performing his duty, as he stopped at the polls on his way to business. Two minutes four times in a year! But if one went out for the express purpose of voting, it need take no more time than to purchase the dinner or go on a shoppin gexcursion; and this women usually do a hundred times a year, and we haven't heard that men ever complain of the danger to the home in consequence thereof. No one thinks of objectlng that American women take time to go shopping, to go to church, to concerts, operas, parties; and these all involve a much greater neglect of the children than dropping a ballot in a box once a year.

"But it is not the time taken in casting a ballot that we object to," an antagonist says; "but there are the reading and thinking necessary to prepare one to vote. These take time, and would draw the attention of women from home duties." But is a higher preparation expected in women than in men? The majority of present voters waste very little time in this way. Yet allow that reading and thinking are necessary, for that very reason would we ask the ballot for women. They should read and think more than they do. Would it not be better if women would shop and embroider and frill and stitch less, and read and think the more? And would it not be better for the health or morals of the world if they cooked less and read more?

Would it not be better for women to think and talk more about great ideas and measures for the public good, and less about the fashions, the frivilous things that form the staple of most society talk.

"Ah! but this voting means office-holding, seats in Congress," it is said. Certainly it does; we do not deny it. We need intelligent women on our school boards, among our prison inspectors. We *need* them in a dozen public positions, to say nothing of their right to be there. As for Congress, Elizabeth Cady Stanton among the Senators at Washington, her white hair circling her head like a halo of glory, her dignity enfolding her like holy robes, would be no disgrace to that chamber, nor to the wisest men now assembled there. If her voice should be heard in that noble chamber, not a Senator would blush to regard her his peer. Mrs. Stanton's household, meantime, would no more suffer on account of her neglect to wash and feed its members every day than Mr. Ames's manufactory suffers at his absence. "Oh, this would do very well for Mrs. Stanton," some objector exclaims. "She is a woman of genius, and her children are grown up; but if women are permitted to vote, they will all be rushing into office and neglect their homes and children." No; it is not at all apparent, it is mere imagination. No woman will ever fill public office unless she is placed there by the votes of the people, and if the women elect to any public office a woman who has no genius, but is incapable and weak, it is their fault; if they elect a woman who has a numerous family of young children needing her care, while there are multitudes of mature matrons, and educated, capable, single women, it is a reproach to their judgment.

But suppose all the women of the nation do aspire to be President of the United States, each woman's chance is one in about ten millions in four years. Our homes are not likely to suffer by women being presidents of the nation. Each State sends two men in six years to the United States Senate. If women shared with men the public offices one woman in each State may have a chance in the Uuited States Senate in six years. Truly, there need be no great concern that the babies of the nation will suffer in consequence of women becoming Senators.

Counting every office in the nation, and giving women one half the chances, it would be discovered that under the most favorable circumstances, not one woman in ten thousand could have an opportunity to gratify her supposed ambition for public office, and the homes of the nation might still have the stockings mended, the dinners cooked, and the babies nursed quite as well as now. But the supposition that all women wish to leave their homes, and will make a rush for public office, is so absurd as to impeach the sanity of any man who ventures to utter it. Most women, as well as most men, prefer quiet, obscure lives. Merchants, grocers, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, harnessmakers, farmers do not make a rush for the Legislature; indeed, most of them would be frightened if they were informed they were to be sent there. Why should anybody suppose the mothers, the housekeepers, any more inclined to neglect their duties and rush into public life than these men? Quiet, domestic life is the choice of the majority of both men and women, and we do not propose to force either sex out of it, though we would like to see a little more intelligence and beautiful enlightment forced into many homes.

I believe all through human history women have been generally faithful to their children, and no civil law has been deemed necessary to enforce faithfulness. Statutes cannot create nor destroy a mother's love. On the whole, I think the mother instinct is quite strong enough to protect the infants of the nation from the terrible calamity of woman suffrage.

Indeed, I believe the children of the future will find even better care than the children of the past, inasmuch as a mother of intelligence, independence and broad interests is a better guide to youth than an ignorant woman or a passive woman, apathetic to every interest outside her own house and family.

Our homes have need of breadth and height. Cooking and nursing do not constitute home, or any good cook would suffice to make a man's house a home. Quiet, seclusion from the world do not constitute home, or the nunnery and jail would be home. Caresses and delight are not the essence of home, or the harem would be home. Home is a place where mutual affection and mutual help secure happiness and growth; an abode where a wise, strong, beautiful soul presides and guides; and this guardian genius should be the wife and mother. There need be no fear that home will be harmed by broadening the lives of women. Its greatest danger, to-day, lies in the pettiness and selfishness of the women who should be educated to great duties by great thoughts and aims. Many a place is called home where the children say mother to one who is merely a cook and nurse. Many a place is called home where the mother is only a dressmaker for her children. We want in our homes wives and mothers who can do more than feed and clothe the body; who can train hearts and intellects, and save souls as well as sew for bodies. The woman who selfishly loves the little group about her—her husband and her little ones—and cares nothing for the rest of God's children, is not fit for wife and mother; but she who loves her own family *not* less because she sees in humanity one large family to which she owes her love or help.

But whether we consider the ideal woman or the actual woman found in many of our ranked homes to-day, men may rest assured that their fears and cautions are as unnecessary as they are unavailing. Mothers do not love their children better because of their restriction, and will not love them less when the ballot has aided in their freedom.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 28, 1871.

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

BY FREDERIC R. MARVIN.

The question is, How shall we secure the sympathy and co-operation of the people? How shall we so re-create public opinion that it shall work with us, and for us, in the cause of woman's enfranchisement? I answer, not by fine-spun arguments, nor by appeals to law, but by the overwhelming evidence of the truth that woman's enfranchisement is not only right, but that it is expedient.

Woman's right to the ballot is not now denied. No one doubts that she is human, and a person, and a citizen. It is universally conceded that justice requires her enfranchisement.

The men who are the most forward opponents of this movement do not, for a moment, imagine or pretend that women are less capa-

ble, less intelligent, or less noble than themselves. They do not urge that the enfranchisement of woman would destroy the national honor, or undermine the foundations of government; they urge that it would, by utterly annihilating the feminine instinct, destroy woman herself. They urge that it would unsex her, and render her muscular, masculine, and agressive; in other words, that her enfranchisement is just, but not expedient.

We may reply that justice and truth are always, and at all times, expedient. We may show that God has placed the masculine and feminine elements so deep in human nature that neither act of Parliament nor amendment to the Constitution can uproot or disturb them. But all this will go for so much poetry. Business men will tell you it came from Boston, and is transcendental nonsense. We must show them that it is expedient, and according to their definition of expediency.

"When we coolly examine," says Holbach, "the opinions of men, we are surprised to find that even in those opinions which they regard as most essential, nothing is more uncommon than common sense; or, in other words, nothing is more uncommon than a degree of judgment sufficient to discover the most simple truths, or reject the most striking absurdities, and to be shocked with palpable contradictions."

Holbach, who was no mean philosopher, has stated a mournful but unquestionable fact. There is no avoiding the truth that most men are governed by the logic of events, and, to the thinker, it is evident that they will continue to be so governed for many, many years.

This age boastfully, and in one sense truthfully, styled the "age of science," is an age in which men delight to call themselves practical. They have, to a great extent, abandoned the practice of thinking and reasoning with their brains, and have determined to solve all questions by machinery. Their logic is steam, fire, and electricity. Their faith is in material products and events. To attempt to secure the sympathy and co-operation of these practical men by appeals to ideas and principles, the laws of reason and logic, is simply absurd. The appeal, to be effectual, must adapt itself to the character and condition of the people it is designed to reach, and what will move one man will not move another. Faith and character must be taken into account. No one will doubt they are something; I believe they are everything.

We must take these men just where they are. If we will appeal to the ideal man, we must wait for him to be born. We must show men the practical working of the thing we advocate; for the theoretical working they care nothing. This age thinks with its fingers, and reasons by mechanism. It bows down to facts; it worships success. Work is not fashionable in "our best society." Justice is not regarded as an altogether judicious thing. Woman must no more knock at the closed door of privilege; she must force her way into the very penetralia. She must show herself a force in what she does, and not until then will her claims be fully recognized and respected.

Let her assume and occupy the best positions she can; let her appeal to the hard, practical, matter-of-fact logic of the present age, with her fingers and her fists, her wisdom and her wit, and not to the logic of an age gone by, for her rights. Let her secure the sympathy and co-operation of the public by appealing directly to public opinion, on its own plane, in the name of expediency. Let the leaders of reform lean on the strong arm of justice; let them have whatever faith they can in the nobleness of the cause; but to the world they must demonstrate the fact that woman's enfranchisement is *practical*, *useful*, and *expedient*, before they secure it and achieve permanent success.

WOMANLINESS.

One of the principal objections many masculine minds appear to have to women voting is that "it will make them unwomanly." For our part, we greatly fear that any woman who would be thus affected by the privileges of the ballot would be so under any circumstances, however circumscribed her sphere. Provided a woman's actions are not morally wrong, it makes little difference what she does, if her manner of doing it is modest and dignified.

Every individual should do just that work in the world for which he or she is best fitted by nature and education. It is infinitely more womanly to be a good physician, lawyer, lecturer, or to be able to vote intelligently, than to pass the precious hours of life in a succession of fruitless efforts to eclipse a neighbor in the elegance of a house, or dress, or equipage. Yet this is the chief object of thousands of women who are thought "womanly." We thankfully say, our idea of womanliness is something higher and nobler than this.

Another thing that some men are troubled at is the thought, that should women vote, they will have to take charge of the children and other household cares. Now, that this should be the case for a short time would not be a bad idea; as it would give a number of fond fathers an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the characters and dispositions of their families, of which, at present, they are exceedingly ignorant. After supporting the burden of household cares upon their broad shoulders for a while, they would appreciate the thousand and one vexations of a woman's lot, and in future be less exacting in their demands.

The majority of men do not neglect the everyday concerns of business, because occasionally they deposit a vote in the ballot-box, and why should women? Men are not less manly for voting; nor will the ballot make women less womanly.

The selfishness of some women is often brought as an accusation against all women, and the whole sex has to suffer for the eccentricity, the arrogance, the vulgarity of a few; and sometimes it seems as though selfish and vulgar women took special pleasure in exhibiting their bad traits and worse breeding in public conveyances and places. We have already called attention to the need of special politeness while traveling, and can give the following, from Matthew Hall Smith, with a clear conscience: "Coming up in the cars, quite an amusing incident occurred. The palace cars need custom. The common cars are few and crowded, and those who would be comfortable are compelled to pay extra and have a seat in the palace saloon. Several gentlemen stood. A lady took a whole seat to herself, and piled up her baggage on the spot where weary gentlemen would be glad to repose. The lady left her seat for a moment and went to the rear. A gentleman at once went for it—piled the bags on the seat the lady had occupied, and sat down. All watched the operation. Soon the lady came on with a quick step. She came to a halt, and said: 'Sir, you have my seat.' 'I think not; your luggage is on your seat.' 'I have had the seat all the way from Albany.' 'Yes, ma'am, and I have stood all the way from Albany, and intend to ride the rest of the way to Rutland.' Not an inch did the woman budge; she held her ground full ten minutes. The intruder was quietly reading—the only one in the car that was not absorbed in the affair. The silence was painful. At last the woman gave way. In a huff she seized her bundles, made for the palace car, and paid for all the room she occupied. Her exit was attended with a short, sharp cheer, and the audience recovered."

I KNOW A LITTLE ROSE.

I know a little rose,
And O but were I blest;
Could I but be the drop of dew
That lies upon her breast!

But I dare not look so high,
Nor die a death so sweet;
It is enough for me to be
The dust about her feet!

R. H. Stoddard.

THE REVOLUTION.—TERMS.

Terms.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Single copies, five cents.

We will send one copy of The Revolution and *Frank Leslie's Magazine* for..... $3 50
Any other of Frank Leslie's periodicals, in connection with our own paper, for..... 5 00
One copy of The Revolution and *Mme. Demorest's Monthly* for one year..... 3 50
One copy of The Revolution and any of Harper's periodicals, either *Magazine*, *Weekly*, or *Bazar*..... 5 00
Or we will send The Revolution and one copy of *Mme. Demorest's Monthly*, one of *Frank Leslie's Magazines*, and either of Harper's publications above mentioned, for..... 9 00
We will furnish one copy of the *Independent* and our own paper, for one year, for..... 3 50
Home Journal and *The Revolution*, one year, for 3 50
We will send *The Christian Union* and *The Revolution*, for..... 3 50
We will send The Revolution and *Scientific American* for..... 3 75
We will send *The Revolution* and *The Golden Age* for one year, for..... 3 50

TRUTH.

Truth is a goddess of so fair a mien,
She must be truly loved if truly seen;
For so 'tis written in the book of Fate—
The sight of Truth alone is consecrate.
Her blessed sway o'er all the world of mind
Shall yet be seen, untrammelled, unconfined;
She goeth where she listeth, and she leaves
A lasting blessing to whoe'er receives;
She scorns alike all dogmas, sects, and creeds,
But smiles approval on a life of deeds.

Edelweiss.

Burnett's Cologne—The best in America.
Burnett's Cocoaine, the best hair-dressing.
Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.
Burnett's Kalliston is the best cosmetic.
Burnett's Asthma remedy—A sure cure.

The Revolution.

LAURA CURTIS BULLARD, EDITOR.

All Persons are invited to send to this journal, from all parts of the world, facts, comments, resolutions, criticisms, reports, and items concerning woman's education, employments, wages, disabilities, enfranchisement, and general warfare. Communications should be accompanied by the names of the writers, not always for publication, but as a guarantee of authenticity. The editor is not responsible for the opinions of contributors, and invites a wide freedom and diversity of speech. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned except when accompanied by the requisite postage stamps. All letters should be addressed to The Revolution Association, Box 3093, New York City. Office (where the office-editor may be found daily), No. 11 Fulton street, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, OCT. 5, 1871.

EQUALITY OF CONDEMNATION.

The apologists for those self-righteous Jews, of the days of Jesus, who took up stones to cast at the woman taken in adultery, are as blatant and shameless now as they ever were in any age of the world. The lesson of that marvellous and touching story, to which we have referred, must some way have failed in its mission—slipped one side, and lost its grasp upon the heart and conscience of society—when we see a journal like the *Tribune* daubing a great sin with untempered mortar, calling it gray in the case of man, and black in the case of woman, exhorting thousands upon thousands of fathers and mothers to instruct their daughters that the one unpardonable and heinous offence is the sin against charity, but prudently refraining from counsel relative to what should be taught sons on this head.

This is the gist—as we read it—of a recent article in the *Tribune*, on the movement in Washington to redeem the outcast women of that city, set adrift upon society in the merciless manner our guardians of the law take to probe the social plague-spot.

There is a half hint, an intimation light as air, but which no intelligent eye can fail to read aright, that men may take their pleasure, and neither heaven nor the world will look too frowningly upon such slips; but the great stone is lifted and flung at an unfortunate, outraged, abandoned womanhood. There is is no touch even of the charity and justice that belonged to those hissing, murderous Jews when the sublime voice of Jesus fell scathing like lightning from heaven upon their ears; "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

We are told by the *Tribune* school of philosophers that nature herself has laid a penalty upon the woman which the man escapes. Motherhood is made the mill-stone hung about the woman's neck to sink her to the lowest depth of perdition. The woman's glory, with a wife's badge upon her finger, becomes, missing such symbol of honor, her bane, her pest, her curse to be rid of, to hide away or murder. We could wish our hand palsied ere it penned one word against true marriage, one word to weaken the defenses of virtue where license might creep in; but motherhood even unsanctioned by law, unblessed by the Church, is still motherhood, a thing sacred and holy. However much we reprehend the stumble down, the slimy ways of this world which has led to it, a woman with a baby in her arms, a weak, new, wailing life, a soul sent out of the infinite, a wonderful token of God's grace some way handed down, is not wholly accursed. We say this gift from heaven, however come by, ought to put the cup of mercy to perishing, sin-sick lips, instead of the bitter sponge filled with hyssop and vinegar. This view of the case excuses no crime, finds no cloak for the indulgence of base passion. It merely takes the ground that society and such mentors as the *Tribune* by ferocious treatment of the victim, the dupe, the ignorant lamb fallen into the claws of the wolf, has shut and bolted the door of possible redemption, have scattered the temptation to child-murder broadcast, and helped into existence the spawn of things like Rosenweig, Perry, and Van Buskirk.

Society is a whited sepulchre; it is full of all uncleanness and dead mens' bones, partly because of the fearful penalties imposed upon woman, wholly at variance with Christ's teaching and example. Who is bold enough to assert that public virtue would be any the more jeopardized by allowing an unfortunate mother to bring her child into life and acknowledge its claims upon her publicly, than now, by inciting and goading that same mother to the murder of her offspring? Reverence for human life, some faint and feeble conception of what motherhood means, is not likely to tempt illy-regulated, passion-tossed beings to break down the garden hedge and steal the fruit which should be honestly paid for. Severity of punishment has never checked crime; it has only rendered the criminal more adroit in evading the penalty.

Infanticide in its most hideous forms has grown from the relentless persecutions heaped upon the heads of unfortunate, erring women. It can only be cured when the Spirit of Christ is so far set free as to enable the world to say to such an one, "Your child is from God, not from the devil; let it live to lead you back into the path of purity." Now there is but one road for the abandoned woman. It slopes down to the moral slums and stews, places reeking with corruption and violence. The stones which the world has been throwing after her for centuries, and which have hedged the path of return, must be removed by pure and loving hands, until there shall be a way out, as well as into this living hell, for both her and her child—a way leading to the place from whence she fell, to be earned only by penitence and pure living, but still a possible redemption. Therefore, instead of looking upon the child given such a woman as a penalty inflicted by cruel and relentless nature, we look upon it as a sign that God's grace has not been wholly denied her soul. He has, in his mercy, sent her just so much of heaven, which the relentless cruelty of the world has turned to a curse and bid her strangle.

When Christ said, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," he pronounced the equal condemnation of men and women for the same crime. He addressed himself to men; for then, as now, the hand of the destroyer was raised against his victim. The cry which is abroad, that the advocates of these new ideas wish to drag down womanhood to the low level of sensual men, is false. They demand not one whit less of social purity than exists at present, but a thousandfold more. The plague cannot be stayed by doctoring one-half the members, and leaving the other half corrupt. The poisoned spring must be be sweetened at its source; the withering tree must be helped at the root. We want radical work, and the utter destruction of that base system which has heretofore stoned the outcast, and protected those who make outcasts.

MRS. SARAH S. EDSON.

Mrs. Sarah S. Edson, of Washington, is no more. After a few days of illness, her robust body yielded to the destroyer, and the cause of woman has lost one of its earliest, most unswerving, and indefatigable workers. But yesterday she was on the platform at Lincoln Hall, giving aid and countenance to the movement in behalf of fallen women. To-day her body has returned to dust—her spirit to God who gave it.

She was a member of the Woman's Club—we believe an officer in the society—a warm friend of temperance, suffrage, and all humanitarian movements. She was active and efficient in organizing conditions, and furnishing supplies to sick soldiers—a well-balanced and well-cultured brain, of commanding presence, clear, strong voice, and great self-possession. She was one of the best extemporizers among the female speakers. She was frequently required to speak on temperance, suffrage, physiology, and other subjects, and always acquitted herself well. The Society of Washington feel their loss deeply, which is not their loss alone, but that of the cause.

THE FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

Jennie June, the most sensible, as well as the brightest writer on the fashions that we have, says in one of her recent letters that the pannier was a fitting legacy from Worth, the great donkey of the Empire, to the women he dressed, and it ought to have been the only one they would ever require of him. All the costumes, all the models which have been received from Paris repeat the old styles, and our obedient copyists discard more recent ideas, and lamely go to work to multiply them as the latest Parisian fashion. Fashion! Why, poor Paris has at present no more fashion, and no more authority for issuing fashions than Peoria; and it is from a crowd of poor, half-starved shop-keepers that we get these traditions, in lieu of ideas.

When fashion does return to Paris, she will don different robes, and we might as well set the example of sense, in the simplicity of which it will be likely to inaugurate. Having no longer the Empress to pay homage to, the fashion correspondents begin to quote Madame Thiers, who is given to austerity in her dress, and abuse the Empress, whom they recently eulogized.

A noted French fashion writer says:

"Never have there been seen, even in the most degraded epochs of the history of France, fashions and modes of life more devoid of refinement, more devoted to gross pleasures, more regardless of honor, more careless of scandal—more ill-bred in a word—than under the Second Empire, which has just closed. Nameless men, adventurers in all countries, enriched by unscrupulous speculations, with the aid of a few French men and women of doubtful characters, have set the fashion in France for the last fifteen years.

The most distinguished women make their own fashions, and generally become noted for a certain style of dress which belongs to them almost exclusively as the color of their

hair or the expression of their eyes. Instead of adapting themselves to the prevailing fashion, they adapt the prevailing fashion to themselves, and the result is that fitness of clothing to the wearer which strikes every one with admiration.

The most elegant women of society have discarded panniers, and refuse to bunch up costly velvet and thick *gros grain* into "Dolly Vardens." We may hope, therefore, to see before the winter closes, and before it is far advanced, the huge bunches at the back entirely got rid of, the demi-trained skirt of rich material made perfectly plain, the destructive folds and creases taken out of the Polonaise of velvet and wool, and the garment allowed to descend naturally upon the graceful skirt.

The "Girl of the Period" has passed into caricature. It is sincerely to be hoped that she will shortly pass into history, with all her humps, her "bends," and her deformities, and be seen no more.

MARRIAGE IN HEAVEN.

Job said: "Oh, that mine enemy had written a book!" My enemy, yea, the enemy of all mankind has written not one, but many books upon the subject of the relations of the sexes, and uttered through countless lips oceans of folly, profanity, commonplace and platitude, upon the subject. We have had, of old, tons of books written by Romish priests and monks to prove the superior sanctity of celibacy. Then we have had other tons written by Protestants to show what a glorious thing it is that in heaven we will be delivered from all such incumbrances as wives and husbands, and will have the Lord so completely that we will care nothing to speak of, for any of his creatures. Other tons of printed matter are being every day cast out before the world by the Rouseaus, the Byrons and their imitators, to prove that human creatures are but little superior to the brute creation, so far as sexual relations are concerned, and that the Christian law of self-restraint is unworthy of the notice of advanced minds.

But, if mine enemy has written his books upon this subject, so have my friends; for instance, my friend Swedenborg has penned that invaluable work, "The Delights of Wisdom Concerning Conjugal Love and the Pleasures of Insanity Concerning Scortatory Love," of which more anon. But many other writers have served this cause of truth and right. Every novelist who draws a genuine picture of marital constancy—of a love between man and woman that over-rides all base and groveling considerations—does noble work in this cause.

Still, people seem more than ever muddled upon this subject; and the natural fruits of this confusion of ideas is found in an alarming and wide-spread increase of licentiousness. Intelligent minds will no longer suffer themselves to be guided by authority, tradition and custom, as to this or any other important relation of life. Such is the chaotic state of the modern mind with regard to this question, that nothing short of a revelation from the invisible world could set it right. Even as earth has no sorrows which heaven cannot heal, so earth has no mysteries which heaven cannot unseal; and in common with millions of the race, I believe that heaven does reveal to us, while we are still in the form, all that we need to know about its ways. Revelations concerning the relations of the sexes in the invisible world have not, I believe, been wanting, not only through such instruments as Swedenborg, thoroughly fitted for a great work, but in thousands of instances through husbands and wives, who have in all ages returned to the beloved one to give the lie direct to that invention of priest craft, the doctrine that conjugal love perishes with this life. Few, in these times especially, but can testify to the comfort and joy that has been imparted to a surviving consort by the reappearance in some shape, from beyond the tomb, of the departed mate, to convey the assurance that the conjugal element is never eradicated from the human soul, but is as imperishable as the soul itself.

In no other way can we bring about increase of purity and happiness in the marriage relation more certainly than by producing all possible evidence that it is a thing of the heavens and the eternities—a relation participated in by angel and archangel, cherubim and seraphim, instead of that affair of time and the flesh which so many blind, human creatures persuade themselves it is. Let, then, all men and women who love their kind, and who do not desire to see French ideas of matrimony prevail throughout Christendom, rouse up to all possible effort and utter their highest convictions in their most earnest and emphatic way. For truly the efforts toward loosing the unnatural restraints that have been put upon marriage are meeting with such success, the argument of the advocates of a uniform and reasonably free divorce law are proving so convincing, that we may consider that we have already gained the day. "But what cause of alarm," some may ask, "is to be found in the fact that you are gaining your point about divorce?" Much! much! This work of breaking through false laws and false opinions has been immensely difficult to start; but now that the disintegration and destruction has begun, the trouble will be to keep it from going too far and too fast.

We have been under the frown of Sinai all these centuries; and truly the laws and public opinions of the Christian era have been fitting school-masters to bring us to Christ-likeness in our marriages. The constituents, the suppression, the fear of punishment and other evil consequences that have had so much to do with producing the purest, sweetest marriages of modern times, will now, in a measure, pass away, and we will enjoy "the perfect liberty of the sons of God," of the angels of God—at least we will if we show ourselves worthy of it. And when we have this liberty, the true-hearted among us will never be satisfied if our marriages come, in any respect, short of the best of those which orthodoxy has produced. Indeed, if we do not show ourselves worthy of liberty, we will drift back into slavery. Religious liberty was given us, and for a while we showed ourselves worthy of it. Now we are running into the slavery of atheism on one hand, and Romanism on the other. Political liberty was accorded to us, and "for a time we did run well." Now, though the land is well supplied with Christ-like men who would gladly lead us in the ways of pleasantness and peace, the cry is, "Not this man but Barabbas!" though Barabbas is a robber. We call upon the Fisks and Tweeds to lead us down the facile descent to the Avernian lake of national and individual ruin.

"But how about Swedenborg?" I am asked. "What has he to do with all this?" Much and continually more. The Swedish seer is the rising light on these questions—long obscured by disciples who misinterpreted him to the people. In another article I will present some of his wonderful stories of what he saw and heard—or thought he saw and heard—in the spirit world. Although I will confine myself to his "Conjugal Love," his numerous works on other topics are profound and coherent, and the farthest possible from transcendentalism. The tenor of his writings is quite consistent with that of the fragmentary statements of the innumerable ghosts and ghost seers of the ages. Ever since his day there has been a yearly increasing flood of testimony of the same general purport as that of his writings. Animal magnetizers and their subjects, clairvoyants and spirit mediums, all tell substantially the same story; all speak of an invisible life, which is a simple analogue of the earthly existence. A great deal of this testimony, as to spirit life, is of a nature to alarm those who transgress the known laws of nature more than the illogical denunciations of orthodox divines. For instance, there are well authenticated histories coming to us from far in the middle ages, of doleful tales told by ghosts about their sufferings in consequence of their evil life on earth. They told how they were compelled for ages to haunt the houses and localities where they had done deeds of violence or led infamous lives. They told, also, of the miserable company they were compelled to keep in the spirit life, and of their sad prospects for the future. But Swedenborg, as will be shown, has set before us, more clearly than all the rest, the conjugal joy of the angels, and the scortatory torment of debased spirits.

QUAESTOR.

THE RIVER.

I saw a river down a mountain leap,
I saw its waters through a valley creep,
I heard its voice through happy meadows sing,
And then with glee through rocky passes ring.

I caught it flirting with a verdant plain,
Then changing kisses with the wanton rain;
I heard it whisper to a silly plant,
Then lift its voice and to a forest rant.

I saw it toss a wreck upon its crest,
Then fold an infant to its swelling breast;
I saw it romping o'er the frightened grass,
Then proud and prim thro' pompous cities pass.

I saw it beckoning to the Sun at noon,
And then at night caressing with the Moon;
I caught it winking at the Evening Star,
While glancing sidelong at the Northern Bear.

I saw it wed a stream of humble source,
Then wed another, then the twain divorce
To wed a third and bury in the sea
Not one alone, but all the fated three!

So have I seen—but let the moral go;
It takes all sorts to make a world, we know;
And while some people like this river are,
Others are constant as the Northern Star.

—*Figaro.*

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake's new lecture is on "Modern Heroism," in which she contrasts the martial courage of the ancient world with the moral heroism which is displayed in the reforms and philanthropies of our age.

Special Correspondence.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of The Revolution:

As you asked some questions of me regarding the condition of the woman's rights movement in France, I hasten to reply to you; but I regret to say that as yet the cause has not made the progress which we could wish. I should, however, say that we have made a certain advance; to be sure, it is still considered a monstrous idea to give woman her liberty—prejudice still holds her fast; but it is beginning to be acknowledged that there ought to be some changes in her position. The woman question is thus, at last, opened for discussion.

Before proceeding farther, let us explain in what respects the French movement for the rights of women differs from the English one. In England, as in America, political rights are boldly claimed for women. The English women, having already gained the municipal franchise, ask, also, the right of participating in the elections for members of Parliament. It is probable that their demand will soon be granted; at least the attitude of the government and ministry, although still reserved, does not betoken any active resistance to this progressive movement; one would say the government was half ready to yield to the pressure if it were sufficiently vigorous, and I do not doubt that before very long the English women will gain the prize for which they are striving.

But when their civil rights are in question, it is quite another thing. Englishmen are willing to discuss the political enfranchisement of their women, but they refuse to listen to any proposal for a modification of the social order of things; they wish, especially, to preserve intact all their rights as husbands.

In France there is just the opposite feeling on the question. All are willing to admit that as regards her civil and social position, the rights of woman ought to be more carefully guarded. Everybody feels that, by the law, women are placed entirely in the power of their husbands. Therefore, nothing is more just, says everybody, than the demand for some slight modifications in the civil code as regards marriage. (*Slight* modifications, I repeat; for although public sentiment is ready to lengthen the chain which binds women, it is not prepared to break it altogether.)

But if the right of suffrage is spoken of, as to be given to women, it is considered the claim of a madman. "What, women meddling with politics! Let them cook their husbands' dinners, and mend thier stockings; we have disturbing elements enough in our political matters without adding another one!" Such is the general sentiment.

While in England it is thought natural and proper to give women their civil rights, but dangerous to extend their social liberty, in France people would willingly make some concessions as to social matters, but consider it a grave peril to admit women to political life.

It is a curious and interesting fact that the English and French liberals are seeking to free women from their subjection by such diametrically opposite methods. But what does it prove? Simply that the political enfranchisement of women is as legitimate as their social emancipation, and the one is no more dangerous than the other. If, therefore, France enfranchises her women socially, while England and America grant to her her political equality, the problem will be entirely solved; the battle is won. For I claim that this question is one of *solidarite*. We reformers in various countries are not separate groups, but part of one vast whole, and progress on any point whatever is a gain to us all.

But to return to the present aspect of the question in France. Before the sad events which have recently befallen our unhappy country, one could hope to be heard from the tribune of our chamber of deputies on the matter of the civil enfranchisement of women, since it is only from that point of view that the question can be approached in France. The journal, *The Rights of Women*, established by me in 1869, and numerous lectures, had prepared the public mind to consider the subject.

To be sure, people laughed about it a good deal; certain hostile journals overwhelmed us with sarcasms; but after all, the public began to grow accustomed to the discussion of the new theories. Provided the right of suffrage was not touched upon, there was some chance of being listened to. The works of M. Laboulafe and of M. Legouve, as well as that of Stuart Mill, translated into French, that of Madame Hericourt, and some others which I might name, rendered us good service.

Nevertheless, prejudice was still so strong that the title alone of my journal was enough to banish it from many families.

Women who considered themselves fashionable were ashamed to subscribe to such a paper. "Women's rights, indeed!" as if women had not all the rights they need," was the general outcry. But in spite of this universal disdain, the little sheet did make its way into "good society." Its ideas began to be received little by little, and some deputies were about to move for changes in the laws regarding women. The moment seemed propitious. But the war broke out, and there was no time to think of these things.

Would you believe it possible, our most violent opponents were and are the Republicans among us! They accuse me of wishing to retard political liberty in France by my scheme of enfranchising women.

Many articles have been published of this nature, and in private discussions the party of progress take the same view that since women are so enslaved by the priesthood, it is dangerous to trust them with power.

The clergy, on the other hand, oppose the movement with equal energy. They regard it as tending to weaken their hold upon the women, and as a scheme for undermining their power, since it is through the women that they influence society; thus the Republicans on one side, and the clergy on the other, make common cause against us.

The war over, the reign of the Commune in the capital began, and as there they needed the aid of women, the very men, who a little while before would have nothing to do with our movement, now loudly proclaimed themselves in favor of the enfranchisement of the sex. But this injured instead of helping our cause.

The exaggerated demands made by many were attacks upon social order. The dignity of woman, the existence of the family, was threatened. Marriage was no longer a guarantee or a protection for woman. These schemes were the opening wedge for social disorder and morality. As a natural result, our cause lost ground; people who had been with us turned their backs upon us. They feared that our movement would lead to the same demoralizing results. "The rights of women mean social disruption!" they cried in alarm, and all the women who supported the cause they dubbed "petroleuses," *i. e.*, incendiaries.

You see with how many difficulties our task is environed. We have not only to struggle against former prejudices, but against the late ones which the late false application of our principles has caused. For my part, I am not discouraged. If material resources do not fail us, we shall soon gather again people of good judgment to the support of our party. As you well said, "Truth is a weapon which must prevail."

Let us hope that with the advent of better times in France, our cause will present a more hopeful aspect.

I have to ask of you and the American women, your coadjutors, (as I am about to propose to the English women) to aid me in the formation of a grand international association for the rights of women. I had begun this work a few months before the commencement of the war, and I have already 110 members in France alone. Every day increases this number. If you will permit me, I will soon write an article upon this subject, for which I shall ask the hospitality of your interesting journal. It is not the place here to enter into the details of my scheme.

Pray excuse this hastily written letter; I write *currente calamo*, and in the midst of all sorts of occupations and pre-occupations.

Should you wish for any further information relating to special points of this question in France, I shall hold myself ready to furnish you with it.

What I wish principally to emphasize in this letter is the fact that, as in England and America, the demand for the political rights of women is the direct road to their civil emancipation in France; on the contrary, it is the obtaining their civil rights which will lead to their political enfranchisement. In devoting myself to the civil side of the question, I do not underrate the importance of the political part of it—I simply approach it by the only possible way to attain it.

LEON RICHER,
Director of the Rights of Women.

PARIS, Aug. 28, 1871.

Special Notices.

WANTED, all the numbers of THE REVOLUTION from June, 1870, to 1871, for which a liberal price will be paid.

DR. ELIZABETH S. ADAMS has returned to her Office, 54 West 26th Street, New York, after an absence of two weeks, making a tour of Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon Springs, Round Hill, Northampton and Lake Mahopac.

FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. Mary Hacher, Muscatine, Iowa, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Machine since September, 1857, and earned from $10 to $20 a week, making dresses and cloaks, from the finest to the heaviest, and her machine is now in as good order as when she bought it.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS, don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

So general has the public confidence become in Dr. Ayer's medicines, and so great the demand for them, that unprincipled villains are attempting to deceive the unwary by imposing upon them their worthless nostrums under a similarity of name. Cherry Pectoral Lozenges, Dr. Ayer's Troches, Ayer's Pastiles for coughs, Cherry Pectoral Cough Drops, Ayer's Fever and Ague Cure, Doct. Ayer's Indian Pills, &c., &c., (none of which are of Dr. Ayer's manufacture or composition,) are specimens of this villainy and deceit. They not only defraud the sick of their money, but of their health, or the recovery of their health, which is far more important than money. From actual counterfeits, the people are protected by law, which the Doctor promptly enforces; but these evasions sometimes elude the law, and purchasers must protect themselves by refusing to be deceived by them.—*Dover (N.H.) Bee.*

A VOICE FROM SWEDEN.—American Chemists and their Production appreciated by the Professors of the celebrated Universities in Sweden.—MR. SACHS—SIR: At your request, I have tested Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, in my practice at the "SERAFIMER Hospital," and can say it will restore gray hair to its original color. It is entirely harmless, and is a valuable remedy to use in such cases. P. H. MALMSTEN,

Professor of Chemistry and Medicine.

STOCKHOLM, July 6, 1868.

FROM THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY IN SWEDEN.—As I have had occasion to see several persons, who, for some time, have used Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and know that it has restored the original color of the hair, as well as being efficient in removing the itching and dandruff that accompanies the falling off of the hair, I consider it my duty to acknowledge the same to Mr. Sachs.

VINCENT LUNDBERG,

Physician-in-Chief to the King, and Preserver of his life.

STOCKHOLM, July 7, 1868.

WHEN A GENTLEMAN asked a celebrated divine the other day how long he had been in preparing a certain sermon, in which he had displayed even more than his great average ability, the reply was, "A life-time, sir!" So, if any one were to ask Helmbold, the celebrated New York druggist, how long he had been in building up and perfecting that admirable system of advertising which has made him, beyond question, the best of the merchant princes, he might, with propriety, reply by pointing to the long years that have elapsed since, as a beginner in life, he first invested his gain in the columns of the newspaper press, with a confidence that, like bread cast upon the waters, the returns would be both ample and sure. And, while yet a young man, Helmbold finds himself a millionaire, with a business upon his hands which, despite all the contingencies of trade, is constantly increasing. How much of this success is due to the liberal and extended system of advertising, of which the gentleman is the most prominent representative, is not difficult to arcertain, and is the best argument in vindication of a system which, it is due to say, is every day gaining ground among the live and enterprising business men of the country.

Helmbold's drug store, No. 594 Broadway, New York city, is in all respects a model establishment, and is pronounced by all who have visited it the finest on the continent. Among the specialities which Helmbold has placed prominently before the public are his now famous Fluid Extracts—Buchu and Sarsaparilla. These fluid extracts have been endorsed by the medical faculty, and are quite generally used by physicians in their private practice. They are, therefore, *genuine* preparations, and as such are entitled to public confidence. Buchu has long been pronounced by physicians as one of the best diuretics known to science, and as compounded in Helmbold's Extract is doubtless the best specific for those afflictions for which it is recommended.

[From the Brooklyn Union of May 30, 1871.]

Rare inducements are offered by the well-known and popular furniture house of Lang & Nau, 292 and 294 Fulton street, to all parties who desire to make any purchases in their line of business. They have recently leased the upper floors of the adjoining building, desiring to give their full assortment a fair show. This is a great saving of time for customers. They offer at very reasonable prices all styles of parlor, library, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, and are constantly adding to their stock. Messrs. Lang & Nau have done a good business during the past season. This is not strange when we take into account their desire to give satisfaction to all their customers, their promptness in executing orders, and the good quality and low prices of their furniture. Young housekeepers, as well as old, should not miss an opportunity like this.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle of May 17, 1871.]

We desire to call special attention to one of the furniture establishments of our city. At Nos. 292 and 294 Fulton street are located Messrs. Lang & Nau. It is scarcely a year since they opened here. They had made many business acquaintances during their former connection with leading furniture houses, and being thoroughly acquainted with every branch of their profession, they stepped into the favorable notice of our citizens. Their business has been a marked success. Recently they have taken the house adjoining it on the west, and made communication warerooms all through both houses. Here is to be seen a handsome and fashionable stock of first-class furniture, at prices as low as the same quality can be found in this city, and much lower than the Broadway prices. Much preparatory work had to be done to find out just what the tastes of their customers were and how to please them, and the success which has attended these young men has been most remarkable. Call and see their stock of goods, and you will be satisfied that we have not overpraised the firm of Messrs. Lang & Nau.

AN AMERICAN LADY, of refinement, having met with reverses, desires a remunerative position as travelling companion, or would superintend the household affairs of an invalid lady. Address, Office of THE REVOLUTION, BOX 3093, N. Y.

EXAMPLE FOR THE LADIES.

MRS. C. D. GOODMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, has used her Wheeler & Wilson Machine four and a half years with the same No. 2 needle that came in it without breaking or blunting it.

ELOCUTION.

Miss Fanny Winship will receive a limited number of pupils, and give private lessons to young ladies who wish to prepare themselves as readers, lecturers, or for the stage. For particulars, apply at No. 48 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLvania, North College avenue, and Twenty-second street, Philadelphia, Pa. The twenty-second annual session will begin on Thursday, October 5, 1871. Clinical advantages of an extended character are provided. For catalogue and other information, address

ANN PRESTON, M.D., DEAN,
5t eow or EMELINE H. CLEVELAND, SEC'Y.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE IS ONE of the marvels of science. Perfection in all its work, not liable to get out of order, simple and inexpensive, it deserves to rank first in this useful class of machinery. It has all the latest improvements, besides some novelties, for a list of which we refer to the advertisement in another column.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING

A SPECIAL LINE OF 600 PIECES OF

ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH,

in new fall shades at considerably less than former prices, viz.:

42c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c. and 70c.

A similar opportunity cannot be presented again this season to secure these desirable goods.

Their stock of

RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS

has been largely supplied with every novelty in style and coloring, forming

THE MOST EXTENSIVE DRESS GOODS STOCK

ever offered.

Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH AVE., 9TH AND 10TH STREETS.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,

OFFICE, 92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

Safety and fair return to policy-holders. Economy and energy in management. All profits equitably divided among policy-holders.

Policies non-forfeiting, fair surrender, value guaranteed by charter.

Every State has one or more representatives in the General Board of Directors.

WILLIAM BARNES, Actuary,
C. F. BURNES, Attorney.

T. K. HORTON & CO.,

FULTON AVE., NEAR SMITH STREET.

GRAND OPENING OF

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz.:

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

DRAP DE DAMES,

CASHMERES,

SATINES,

EPANGLINES,

ALSO,

Novelties in all Wool and Silk and Wool Fabrics.

MOURNING GOODS,

(Of every description.)

HOUSEKEEPING

DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's

UNDER GARMENTS.

REAL LACES.

20,000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS,

at half the cost of importation.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Black and Colored Velvets, Velveteens, etc.

N. B.—All goods marked in plain figures at the very lowest CASH PRICE. Close buyers will do well to examine our goods before purchasing, as we have one of the largest and most attractive stocks in the trade.

T. K. HORTON & CO.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner,
} BANKERS, {
A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.,

(Corner Pine street, opposite U. S. Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco. Desirable investment securities for sale.

WM. DIBBLEE,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

854 BROADWAY,

Has removed from his store to the

FIRST FLOOR,

where he will continue to conduct his business in all its branches TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER than heretofore, in consequence of the difference in his rent.

CHATELAINE BRAIDS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WIGS,

and everything appertaining to the business will be kept on hand and made to order.

DIBBLEEANIA for stimulating, JAPONICA for soothing, and the MAGIC TAR SALVE for promoting the growth of the hair, constantly on hand.

Consultation on diseases of the scalp, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Also his celebrated

HARABA ZEIN,

or FLESH BEAUTIFIER, the only pure and harmless preparation ever made for the complexion. No lady should ever be without it. Can be obtained only at

WM. DIBBLEE'S,
854 Broadway, up stairs.

RANGE and HEATER DEPOT.

A. McPHERSON,

No. 283½ WATER STREET, NEW YORK,

Would call the attention of the public to the

RADIANT, or NEW FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

one that will heat below as well as the upper rooms. It has a shield to prevent the mica from being smoked; has a dust-damper by which the stove can be cleaned out and a fire removed without dust. Any one who examines the grate will be satisfied that it is superior to any heater yet made.

Also for sale, the American Range, THE MONARCH, an elevated oven range.

The Ætna Stationary-Heater, THE VULCAN PORTABLE HEATER; also, COOKING STOVES, for coal or wood; SELF-FEEDING STOVES, and a variety of Heating Stoves, all of which will be sold at low prices.

W. W. SHARPE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS' AGENTS,

Tribune Building, New York,

Are authorized to contract for advertising in our paper.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO. se22 26

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED TO sell a fine, new Religious Picture.
Apply to J. MORRIS,
200 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TO LADY SUBSCRIBERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

AN ATTRACTIVE LIST OF PREMIUMS.

For 15 Subscribers and $30, we will give a Doty Washing Machine. One of the best assistants in domestic labor.
" 12 " " $24, a Doty Clothes Wringer. No housewife should be without it.
" 10 " " $20, a splendid bronzed eight-day Clock.
" 10 " " $20, one Dress Pattern, fifteen yards best quality black Alpaca.
" 10 " " $20, a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; something needed in every family.
" 9 " " $18, one dozen Spoons, heavily plated.
" 9 " " $18, one dozen silver plated Forks.
" 9 " " $18, silver plated Teapot.
" 9 " " $18, one dozen Dinner Knives, best quality.
" 7 " " $14, one set of French China, 44 pieces.
" 6 " " $12, silver plated Cake Basket.
" 6 " " $12, " " Butter Dish.
" 5 " " $10, one linen damask Table Cloth.
" 3 " " $6, one of Prang's Celebrated Chromos, "The Kid's Playground."
" 3 " " $6, Prang's beautiful Steel Engraving, "Our Women Warriors."
" 2 " " $4, Representative Women, being the portrait of seven ladies identified with the women's movement.
" 2 " " $4, silver plated Butter-Knife.

We propose to extend our list by adding such valuable premiums as are especially calculated to meet the wants of women.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST:

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

THE CHEAPEST THE BEST

OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Possesses all the desirable qualities of the Standard Machines in the market. In its *Capacity*—being the LARGEST Family Machine made. In its *Simplicity*—being composed of but THIRTEEN WORKING PARTS. In its *Adaptability to a wide range of work*. In its *Ease of Operation*—running light and quiet, and being easily comprehended. In its

Superior Construction, and Beauty of Style and Finish.

But its principal feature is its

VERTICAL FEED!

which is the most practical and desirable device for the purpose possessed by any Machine, giving

THE DAVIS THE PREFERENCE,

and which the Manufacturers claim makes it

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER MACHINES.

THE DAVIS has been before the public nearly ten years, and unlike other Machines, has not been puffed into notoriety, but, in a quiet way, has earned a GREAT REPUTATION on account of its MANY DESIRABLE QUALITIES.

☞ Agents are desired in every county in the United States and Canada, not already occupied, to whom the most liberal terms known to the trade will be given, by addressing the Manufacturers,

THE DAVIS SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

Or any of its branches, 161 State St., Chicago, Ill.; 161 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.; 726 Broadway, N. Y.

THE

LADIES' OWN MAGAZINE,

MRS. M. CORA BLAND,
Editor and Proprietor.

Will enter upon its fourth yearly volume, January 1st, 1872, enlarged in size, beautiful in appearance, and improved in every way.

THE LADIES' OWN has been awarded by the public and the press the distinguished and most flattering title of the

SENSIBLE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

And its great success establishes the fact that there are a host of women in this country who prefer good, solid, sensible literature, (stories that point morals, essays that instruct while they entertain, and poems that are prophetic,) to sensational trash.

THE LADIES' OWN is devoted to Literature in all its departments, Ideal and Practical; to Household Economy, Home Culture, and Dress. Its leading idea is Real Progress. Its chief object, True Culture, to the end that Truth, Purity, and Happiness, may prevail over Affectation, Depravity and Misery.

All who approve its objects are invited to become patrons. Only $1.50 a year, and the balance of this year free.

Address M. CORA BLAND, Lock Bock 152, Indianapolis, Indiana.

N. B.—Liberal terms to Agents. Samples, post paid, ten cents.

"It sparkles among the Ladies' Magazines like a real diamond among pinchbeck jewelry."—*Illinois Statesman.*

"It is the nearest approach to perfection of any Ladies' Magazine we have ever seen."—*Belmont (Ohio) Chronicle.*

"It has a large and brilliant corps of contributors, and is a most charming magazine."—*Country Gentleman.*

"We like it for the out-spoken tone of its articles. A woman of noble soul addresses her sisters from the stand-point of common sense."—*Grand View (Ind.) Monitor.*

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA GRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood Purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, &c., superceding Copavia in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections. In these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Take no other. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE EXperience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	" CRYING-Colic or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" CHOLERA-MORBUS, Vomiting	25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" WHITES, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	" CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	" PILES, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, and sore or weak eyes	50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	" WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	" EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing	50
23.	" SCROFULA, enlarged glands, Swellings	50
24.	" GENERAL Debility, physical weakness	50
25.	" DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26.	" SEA SICKNESS, sickness from riding	50
27.	" KIDNEY-DISEASE, Gravel	50
28.	" NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, Involuntary Discharges	1.00
	FIVE BOXES, with one $2 vial of Powder, very necessary in serious cases	5 00
29.	" SORE MOUTH, Canker	50
30.	" URINARY WEAKNESS, wetting bed	50
31.	" PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms	50
32.	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	1 00
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, St Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	" DIPTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 60 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions.....from **$10 to $35**

Smaller *Family* and *Traveling* cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....from **$5 to $8**

Specifics for all *Private Diseases*, both for *Curing* and for *Preventive* treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....**$2 to $5**

POND'S EXTRACT

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.

Price, 6 oz., 50 cents.; Pints, $1.50; Quarts, $1.75.

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address,

Humphreys' Specific
Homeopathic Medicine Co.

Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Up-town Store, 817 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOINT MEDICAL EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE, AT CLEVELAND, OHIO,

Offer to Women desiring a medical education, and who are willing to abide by the same requirements of culture and learning as men, the full benefits of the College.

Anxious that all women who have aspirations for the Profession, and are determined on a course of medical education, shall become comprehensively and thoroughly qualified, this College will most cordially welcome them to its classes. We are convinced by experience that students of both sexes do best under the curriculum of a joint education. We commend these propositions to the careful attention of every woman in the land who is interested in medical education.

For further information address,

H. F. BIGGAR, M. D.,
Registrar,
Park Place, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH—Without plates or clasps—can be inserted without extracting any decayed teeth or stumps, by which means will preserve your natural expression which is generally disfigured after your teeth or stumps are extracted; the roots made inoffensive, and warranted never to ache. The most painful decayed teeth and stumps restored by filling and building up with oroplastic to original shape and color without pain. My motto is preservation, and not extraction. All operations warranted. Thousands of testimonials can be seen at the inventors, DR. S. B. SIGESMOND, Surgeon-Dentist to the Woman's Hospital, No. 63 EAST NINTH STREET, near Broadway, late of Union Square. o20

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

THE

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

AND

Family Liniment,

Is the best Remedy in the World for the following complaints, viz.:

Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach,
Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side,
Rheumatism in all its forms,

Neuralgia,	Bilious Colic,
Dysentery,	Cholera,
Fresh Wounds,	Colds,
Tooth Ache,	Chapped Hands,
Sore Throat,	Burns,
Sprains and Bruises,	Spinal Compl'nts

Chills and Fever.

PURELY VEGETABLE AND ALL-HEALING.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PREPARED BY CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, N. Y.

The HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT will extract the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and soreness. Also a sure cure for Dysentery and Summer Complaints, giving immediate relief.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

In all cases of *Pain* in the *Side, Stomach, Back or Bowels, Dysentery and Summer Complaints*, it should be taken internally, as follows:

To a tumbler half full of water, put a table-spoonful or more of sugar, add to it a tea-spoonful of the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT, mix them well together, and drink it.

In all cases of *Sore Throat*, either from *Cold, Bronchitis*, or any other cause, prepare the mixture as above, and take a teaspoonful or two every hour or two through the day.

For *Rheumatic Affections* in the *Limbs, Stomach or Back, Spinal Diseases, Stitches in the Back or Side*, make a thorough external application with the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT, in its full strength, rubbing it in well.

For *Tooth Ache*, wet a piece of cotton and put it to the tooth.

For a *Cough and Pain in the Side*, bathe the side and stomach well, and lay on a piece of dry cotton wadding or batting to the parts affected, which will produce a little irritation, and remove the difficulty to the skin and carry it off.

For *Ague* make a like application to the face. It is best, at all times, when making an external application, to take some of the above mixture internally; it quickens the blood, and invigorates the system.

For *Burns or Scalds*, put it on its full strength, immediately after the accident.

For *Cuts*, wrap up the wound in the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

For *Chills and Fever* it is a certain and *sure cure*. Should be used freely externally, about the chest, and take internally at the same time. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it.

☞ PRICE THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

BROWN'S

VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

OR

WORM LOZENGES.

Much sickness undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1864.

MESSRS. JOHN I. BROWN & SON,

As I have used your "*Worm Comfits*" in my practice for two years past with always good success, I have no hesitation in recommending them as a very superior preparation for the purpose for which they are intended. As I am aware *they do not contain any mercury* or other injurious substances, I consider them perfectly safe to administer even in the most delicate cases.

ALVAH HOBBS, M. D.

DIRECTIONS.—*Take each time,*

ONE Lozenge for children	from	1	to	2	years.
TWO "	"	2	to	4	"
THREE "	"	4	to	6	"
FOUR "	"	over	6		"

SIX Lozenges for adults.

To be taken in the morning before breakfast, and at night (bed time) for four or five days.

Commence again in a week, and give as before, if symptoms of worms are again observed.

JEREMIAH CURTIS & SONS, New York,
JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston.
} PROPR'S.

All orders should be addressed to

CURTIS & PROWN, 215 *Fulton St., N. Y.*

Sold by Druggists, Chemists and Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents per box.

SOMETHING NEW!

FOR EVERYBODY.

A Useful, Easy and Lucrative Employment for All, Old and Young, Male and Female.

THIS employment will not interfere with your other business, let that be what it may. No capital is required to engage in this business. It requires no traveling or peddling, but gives the comforts of a home, with a chance to make from $50 to $200 per month. This is no receipt of any kind, or agency, but is something *entirely new*, and is highly recommended to *all persons* who desire a *permanent, money-making* and genteel employment. No person will ever regret sending for this information, let their business be what it may. *We guarantee satisfaction in every case.* The information we offer, when once in the possession of a person, will be a source of constant income, and will be invaluable during life, without extra expense. To any person who, after sending for the information, shall feel dissatisfied, or that we have misrepresented, we will send Two Dollars for their trouble. There is positively *no humbug or deception* in these statements. We would not make false statements to the public; there is nothing gained in the end by deceit. During our connection with this business, we are not aware of a single case in which any one has found reason to accuse us of any other course of conduct than the one we have invariably pursued—that of fair, upright and honorable dealing. We will, upon receipt of one dollar by mail, send, by return mail, full instructions in regard to the business. *All money forwarded by mail in carefully sealed letters at our risk.* Address,

B. GARDINER & CO.,
P. O. Box 2181. Portland, Me.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring Gray or Faded Hair to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical Hair Dressing ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

THEA-NECTAR
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA,

with the *Green Tea Flavor*. Warranted to suit all tastes. *For sale everywhere.* And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. *Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.*

CHARLES E. SMITH,

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, GOLD AND SILVER MOUNTED WALKING CANES ON HAND, ALSO ORNAMENTED TO ORDER.

REPAIRING DONE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Old No. 158, New No. 170 Fulton Street.
m. 30. 6 m

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

Use that old and well-tried remedy

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

Which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain—corrects acidity and wind colic, and by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Is pleasant to take

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Is perfectly safe.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Soothes the Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Gives rest to the Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Gives rest to the Mother.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Sold by all Druggists.

"DOMESTIC."

The whole world challenged to produce a Family Sewing Machine that will sew as *light* and as *heavy*; light running and easily operated. The best machine for use, the easiest to sell, the most durable—will last a life time.

Lock stitch, noiseless, attachments unequalled. A good business may be established in any city or town in the U. S. This machine has established its superiority in every instance where it has come in competition with any machine in the market. Men with capital are finding it to their advantage to make the sale of this machine their exclusive business. *Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.* Machines guaranteed as represented.

Address "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., 96 Chambers St., N. Y., or Toledo, Ohio.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,

greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the *best and surest remedy in the world*, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DILRRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arisef from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—*Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others* stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New Yorh, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

READ THIS!

The lowest Price List ever Published of

WATCHES,

In Solid Gold and Coin Silver Cases Only.

Benedicts' Time Watch Prices:

Silver Watch, Ovington Benedict	$30.00
Gold, (18 kt.)	90.00
Silver Watch, Samuel W. Benedict	45.00
Gold, (18 kt.)	105.00

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.

PRICES:

Coin Silver Hunting Watches	$18.00
Gold Hunting Watches, Gents' Size	79.50
Gold Hunting Watches, Ladies' Size	75.00

Sent to all parts of the country by express, with privilege to examine before paying.

Send for a Price List, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Jewelers, and Keepers of the City Time,
691 Broadway,
Near Fourth Street, *NEW YORK.*

THE MIRROR,
(*Y Drych,*)
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

The Recognized National Organ of the Welsh People of the United States.

Published by J. MATHER JONES,
UTICA, N. Y.

The Mirror, now in its 21st year, has a large and growing circulation in the States of Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and California—its circulation extending, more or less, into every State in the Union. As an advertising medium through which to communicate with the thousands who speak and read the Welsh language, it is more valuable than any other paper in the United States.

TO LET AT REASONABLE RATES—First class office furnished in elegant style, a few doors from Fulton Ferry. Apply at The Revolution office, No. 11 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE NEW

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

294 BOWERY. **EMPIRE.** 294 BOWERY

The extraordinary success of their new and improved manufacturing Machines for light or heavy work has induced the EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO. to manufacture a NEW FAMILY MACHINE of the same style and construction, with additional ornamentation, making it equal in beauty and finish with other Family Machines, whereas in usefulness, it far outstrips all competitors. The price of this ow acknowledged necessary article comes within reach of every class; and the Company is prepared to offer the most liberal inducements to buyers, dealers, and agents. Apply for Circulars and Samples to E. S. M. COMPANY, 294 BOWERY, N. Y.

HART BROTHERS,

247 FULTON STREET,

KEEP ALWAYS

The largest stock of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY AND

SILVERWARE

to be found in the City, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

HART BROTHERS,

247 Fulton Street,

1y BROOKLYN.

J. A. JACKSON,

126 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN,

[South Side,]

DEALER IN

CHINA,

GLASS, and

EARTHENWARE,

Has a beautiful and desirable stock to select from for family use. Call and examine.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.—An exhaustive argument in favor of the emancipation of woman from the bondage of unjust marriage legislation. By C. L. James, of Louisiana, Mo. For sale by the author at 25c.

FREDERICK LOESER,

291 FULTON STREET.

We open on

MONDAY, the 16th inst.,

The first portion of our Spring importations of

FRENCH RIBBONS,

In all the desirable Millinery and Sash widths, comprising the richest qualities in

FAILLE,
TAFFETA,
ROMAN REPS,
AND TARTANS.

In all the various clans.

We have also in port, and will exhibit in a few days, a magnificent collection of the finest Coventry make of

BROCHE TARTANS,

After the new original designs of

Mr. SCOTT ADDIE, of London.

These goods are exactly the same as have been prepared for a leading London house, for the Court trade of the approaching season, and special attention is therefore invited.

FREDERICK LOESER,

291 FULTON STREET.

We have purchased, for cash, of the Nottingham Manufacturing Co. (limited), five cases of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

on the bases of 63 cents on the dollar, which we shall offer for sale on

MONDAY NEXT,
THE 6TH INST., 6TH INST., 6TH INST.

They comprise 165 dozen

CHILDREN'S FULL REGULAR WHITE COTTON HOSE, AT 25 CTS. PER PAIR.

144 dozen LADIES' GENUINE IRON-FRAME HOSE, At 25 cts. per pair.

110 dozen EXTRA LONG ENGLISH HOSE, 38 cts. per pair.

118 dozen EXTRA LONG ENGLISH HOSE, very fine, At 50 cts. per pair.

82 dozen LADIES' BALBRIGGAN EMBROIDERED HOSE, at 37 cts. per pair.

ALSO,

303 pieces BLACK GUIPIRE LACE, in five different patterns, at 90 cts. per yard.

We invite special attention to the above article, as we guarantee that the above announcement of their purchase at 63 cents on the dollar is entirely correct.

FREDERICK LOESER,

291 FULTON STREET,

We offer a rich

FRENCH TWIST FRINGE

At 50c. per yard

also,

A line of NARROW BLACK GIMP HEADINGS at 25c. per yard, about half their actual value.

WANTED—AGENTS, ($20.00 PER DAY) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock-stitch*" (alike on both sides), and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing-Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15 1y

---

THE

LOANERS' BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER,)

"Continental Life" Building,

22 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....$ 500,000
Subject to increase to..... 1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM M. TWEED, SHEPHERD F. KNAPP
A. F. WILMARTH, EDGAR F. BROWN,
EDGAR W. CROWELL, ARCHIBALD M. BLISS,
DORR RUSSELL.

This Bank negotiates LOANS, makes COLLECTIONS, advances on SECURITIES, and receives DEPOSITS.

Accounts of Bankers, Manufacturers and Merchants will receive special attention.

☞ FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST paid on CURRENT BALANCES, and liberal facilities offered to our CUSTOMERS.

DORR RUSSELL, President.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

82 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Six Per Cent. Interest Allowed.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary. WM. VAN NAME, President.

E. W. NICHOLS,

Nos. 212 AND 214

FULTON STREET

COR. PINEAPPLE, BROOKLYN.

Dealer in

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

FIRE IRONS AND STANDS, FINE TEA TRAYS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Fancy Coal Vases and Hods, Fine Bird Cages,

FEATHER DUSTERS,

CARRIAGE JACKS AND STABLE PAILS

CHAMOIS SKINS AND SPONGES.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE

Together with a full assortment of

KITCHEN FURNITURE & COOKING UTENSILS.

o20 1y

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

45 MAIDEN LANE.

All kinds of first-class Account Books, Paper and Stationery for business, professional and private use, at moderate prices. Job Printing, Engraving, Lithographic Work, and Book Binding of every style.

Please call or send your orders.

IF THERE IS A PLACE

TO BUY

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

Of all modern and fashionable styles, it is at

LANG & NAU'S,

392 and 294 Fulton Street.

Comparatively strangers a year ago, they have succeeded in taking a stand with the first houses in the country, by their desire to give perfect satisfaction to all parties who may call, whether purchasing or not. They have been compelled to add the upper floors of one of the adjoining houses to fully show their large assortment of

PARLOR, LIBRARY, BED-ROOM,

AND

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

SOLID WALNUT MANTELS,

PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,

TOGETHER WITH

CONNECTING CORNICES

AND

DRAPERIES,

AND PURE

HORSE-HAIR

UPHOLSTERY.

Young housekeepers especially should not forget this firm, at

292 AND 294 FULTON STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue the sale of elegant

MOQUETTE CARPETS, FRENCH, ETC.,

AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF THREE DOLLARS PER YARD.

Novelties in

5-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,

EXTRA QUALITY.

THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST DESIGNS,

The greater part confined styles,

Only $2.25 per yard.

Same quality selected designs of last season,

Only $2 per yard.

WILTONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, &c.,

PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

Prices the same as, and in some styles lower than, those of last spring, notwithstanding the recent advance in Europe of fully 20 per cent.

A large and elegant assortment of

AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, AND TURKEY CARPETS,

IN ONE PIECE, AT OLD PRICES.

RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, Etc., Etc.

BROADWAY, 4TH AVE., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

NOTWITHSTANDING

THE GREAT ADVANCE IN

CARPETING,

We still continue to sell at old prices.

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

BEST ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

$1.25 to $1.50.

AMERICAN TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

At $1.40.

ALSO A LARGE LINE OF

AMERICAN AXMINSTERS,

Ranging in price from $2.50 to $3.50 per yard.

MOQUETTES,

WILTONS,

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

THREE-PLYS,

INGRAINS, ETC.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. P. CARLL & CO.,

309 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, L. I.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM

PURELY — CALIFORNIA — ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Ag'ts, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 & 34 Commerce St. N. Y.

READ Hear Testimony to their

Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink,** Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors,** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SUSAN M. SMITH, M. D.,

248 PEARL STREET, BROOKLYN.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 to 11 A.M.
2 to 5 P.M. o20 m9

PH. DIEFFENBACH-TRUCHSESS AND DR. F. BRAUNEIS, DENTISTS,

No. 167 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, New York.

sep1 26t